



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>









A  
**GUIDE** (18)

To the following

*Watering and Sea-Bathing*

**Places ;**

**NAMELY,**

**BLACKPOOL,  
BRIDLINGTON,  
BUXTON,  
COATHAM,  
GILSLAND,**

**HARTLEPOOL,  
MATLOCK,  
REDCAR,  
SCARBOROUGH, and  
SEATON-CARROWE.**

**WITH THE**

*Immediate Routes, from Harrogate, to each.*



**Knaresbrough :**

**PRINTED BY HARGROVE AND SONS, AND  
SOLD, BY THEM, AT KNARESBOUGH AND  
HARROGATE; BY WILSON AND SONS,  
YORK; AND OTHER BOOKSELLERS  
IN YORK, LEEDS, RIPON, &c.**

~~~~~

1813.

G.A. Gen. Top. 16° 38' 9"



A bell rings, as a signal for the ladies—If a gentleman is seen on the parade, during their stay, he forfeits a bottle of wine. When the ladies retire, the bell rings for the gentlemen.

The prices, for boarding, are various. None of the superior houses, for the reception of company, seem to be much above 20 years old; for, about that period, a cottage, now the *News-room*, was the only one of public resort; and, the building, now the *Coffee-room*, was a blacksmith's shop.

Blackpool derives it's chief support from Lancashire; and, Manchester contributes the largest share.





---

## BRIDLINGTON,

SITUATE in the east riding, 202 miles from London, and 41 from York; has a market on Saturday; fairs, Monday before Whitsuntide, October 21, for linen-cloth, and toys. In 1801, here were 707 houses, and 3,130 inhabitants.

Part of the venerable old church here, is all that remains of the priory, founded by Walter de Gant, in the reign of Henry I., for black canons of the order of St. Austin: this priory was pleasantly situated; being defended on the north and north-west, by the high grounds of the Wolds, having a beautiful prospect towards the sea, on the east and south-east side; but, although the canons reaped many advantages from such a situation, they sometimes suffered by enemies' ships that entered this harbor; wherefore, upon a proper representation thereof, king

Richard II., in the year 1388, granted them his licence to enclose this priory with walls and houses built of stone, and to fortify the same, in the best manner possible: In the year 1537, William Wode, the last prior, was attainted of high treason, by which he forfeited, to the king, all his lands, the clear annual value of which, amounted to £547 : 6s : 1d.

This monastery afforded residence, and the town has given birth to several eminent men, amongst whom were the following:—William de Newburgh, the monkish historian, was a native of Bridlington, though he took his name from Newburgh, where he was a canon-regular.—John de Bridlington, a native of this place, was eminently distinguished for his parts and learning: he was a canon-regular of the priory here, and was twice elected prior.

Sir George Ripley, celebrated for his alchemical knowledge, was a canon of the monastery of this place. He died in 1492; some of his works were published by Ashmole.

---

# BRIDLINGTON

## QUAY,

ABOUT 20 miles south of Scarborough, and 1 mile distant from Bridlington. This is a much-frequented and pleasant bathing place, situate on the sea shore. Here is a genteel resort of company, during the summer months, for the purpose of sea-bathing.

There are two piers for the defence of the harbor; one of which having a convenient platform, furnishes an agreeable promenade in pleasant weather; and, in summer evenings is much frequented by the company. The view of Flambrough and the bay, particularly when the coasting vessels are detained here by contrary winds, affords a delightful prospect; and, in a moonlight evening, the silent heaving of the waves, the lights of the distant ships, and the long train of radiant

reflection, thrown, by the moon, over the vast expanse of water, render it a most enchanting scene.

The environs of Bridlington, and Bridlington-Quay, are exceedingly pleasant. A beautiful vale extending westward, is ornamented by the seats of sir George Stickland, bart., at Royston, and William Bosville, esq., at Thorpe-Hall. There are other gentlemen's seats in the vicinity, viz., that of Harrington Hudson, esq., at Bessingby, with neat plantations, only a mile distant; Ralph Creyke, esq., at Marton, a mile and a half; John Greame, esq., Sureby, the same distance; and sir Griffith Boynton, at Agnes-Burton, six miles distant.

About  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bridlington-Quay, is

## *Flambrough-Head,*

A promontory which bends into the sea, and forms the bay of Bridlington; it is composed of a white crumbling rock, forming a range of near 6 miles, and, in some places, near 300 feet in height.

The whole of it's perpendicular front, in moderate weather, is seen covered with myriads of sea birds, which sit upon the ledges of the rocks, one above another; no idea can be conceived of the immensity of their numbers, and astonishing appearance; amongst them are corvorants, shags, guillemots, puffins, kittiwakes, herring gulls, &c., &c.; multitudes hovering in the air, and stunning the ear with the variety of their croaks and screams—But, when a gun is fired, all within reach of it's terrifying sound, rush from their stations, rise upon the wing, and darken the air to an amazing extent! The birds are in greatest numbers in May and June.



---

# ***BUXTON***

LIES in a pleasant valley, surrounded with hills of a most rugged aspect, and was formerly an insignificant village; but the goodness of the roads, its central situation, the salubrity of the air, and the medicinal effects of its springs, have contributed to its improvement; and, it is now become a place of fashionable resort, with accommodations suitable to the number and quality of its visitants.

## **THE BATHS,**

Which are five in number, have been formed at different periods: the gentlemen's bath is the most ancient; that appropriated for the use of the ladies, is comparatively modern.

There are, also, three private baths, for persons of condition, one for the poor, and a cold bath, all adjoining each other, but rendered distinct.

The principal bath is twenty-six feet long, twelve wide, and four feet nine inches deep, paved at the bottom. The two principal springs rise through a kind of black limestone rock.

The water is warm, and resembles that of Bristol: it raises the thermometer to between eighty-one and eighty-two, and has a sweet and pleasant taste. It has been found, on analyzation, to contain a little calcarious earth, together with a small quantity of sea, and an inconsiderable portion of purging salts; iron has been occasionally discovered in it, but in too small a quantity to deserve notice.

Taken inwardly, it is esteemed serviceable in diabetes, in bloody urine, in bilious colic, in loss of appetite, and coldness of the stomach, in inward bleedings, and atrophy, in contractions of the vessels and limbs, es-

pecially from age, in cramps and convulsions, in dry asthmas, and sterility.

Outwardly and inwardly used, it is extremely useful in rheumatic and scorbutic complaints, in the gout, in inflammations of the liver and kidneys, in pulmonary affections, in old strains, in callous tumors, in withered and contracted limbs, and in several cutaneous disorders.

Besides the hot water, on the other side of the Wye, (which is here an inconsiderable brook) and, opposite to the hall, is a chalybeate spring, of a rough irony taste; which, being mixed with the former, proves purgative.

## THE HALL,

Being near the wells and pump-room, and containing many apartments, is a favorite residence with invalids.

By those who prefer pleasure or elegance,

## THE CRESCENT

Is most admired. This is a modern fabric,



and, for beauty and convenience, may vie with any thing in this part of the kingdom. An elegant stone balustrade extends the whole length of the front, with the Cavendish arms in the centre. The building is of the composite order, and contains upwards of three hundred windows, with an agreeable piazza, which serves as a promenade in rainy weather; and at Buxton, as in all mountainous tracts, rain is very frequent.

This stately pile of building, consists of four lodging-houses, and two hotels. In that denominated the Royal-Hotel, is an assembly-room, about seventy-five feet long, thirty wide, and thirty high. The decorations of this apartment, are in the first style.

At the back of the Crescent, on a rising ground, at the distance of one hundred yards, is a range of stables, in the form of a circus, supposed to be the most complete in Europe. There is a charming ride within-side the circus, one hundred and sixty yards round. A colonnade surrounds the building, which certainly may be pronounced one of

the most complete of the kind in this kingdom.

Besides the Hall and Crescent, company lodge at the White-Hart, and Eagle-and-Child inns; where they eat and drink at a common table, with perfect ease and freedom, and at a moderate expense.

Lodgings, in private houses, are generally indifferent, and, as there is no common market, inconvenient also. Fruit and provisions, indeed, are not the produce of this vicinity, they must be procured from a distance.

Buxton is not only resorted to for health, but for pleasure; and, though it is computed that seven hundred persons may be accommodated in the place, besides the inhabitants, of late years, many have been obliged to seek for lodgings in the neighbouring villages, during the height of the season.

The common amusements, at Buxton, in the morning, are walking, riding, shooting, and sometimes hunting; in the evening, plays and dancing. The theatre has been

fitted up with much taste, and plays are performed here, three times a week, during the season.

## THE LIBRARIES

Here, are small; but, they are well attended; as dissipation is little known in this place.

Gentlemen likewise amuse themselves with shooting moor-game and grouse, and in fishing for trout and grayling. Those who have a taste for botany and mineralogy, may here meet with great variety of amusement on each subject.

One of the objects, worthy the attention of strangers, in the vicinity of Buxton, is

### *Elden-Hole,*

A vast chasm, in the side of a mountain; it is twenty-one feet wide, and more than forty feet long. In this chasm, or cave, appears the mouth of a pit, the depth of which could

never be fathomed. A plummet once drew eight hundred and eighty-four yards, which is something more than half-a-mile of line, after it; of which the last eighty yards were wet; but, no bottom was found.

Several attempts to fathom it have since been made, and the plummet has sometimes stopped at half the depth, owing, probably, to it's resting on some of the protuberances that stood out from the sides.

That such protuberances there are, is proved by an experiment, constantly made to show it's great depth, to those that visit the place, by the poor people that attend them, who always throw some large stones down into it, which are heard to strike against the irregularities of the sides, with a fainter and a fainter sound, that is, at length, gradually lost.

The earl of Leicester, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, hired a poor man to venture down in a basket; who, after he had descended two hundred ells, was drawn up again; but, to the great disappointment of the curious

enquirer, he had lost his senses; and, in a few days after, died delirious.



## *Pool's-Hole*

Is also ranked amongst the wonders of the Peak. The entrance into this cave is by a small arch, so very low, that such as venture into it, are obliged to creep upon their hands and knees; but, it gradually opens into a vault, more than a quarter of a mile long; and, as some have supposed, a quarter of a mile high; it is certainly very lofty, and looks not unlike the inside of a gothic cathedral. In a cavern, to the right, called Pool's-Chamber, there is a fine echo, and the sound of a current of water, which runs through the middle of the great vault, being reverberated on each side, very much increases the astonishment of all who visit this place.

Here is one column as clear as alabaster; called, Mary Queen of Scots' Pillar; because; it is pretended, that while that unfortunate

queen remained a prisoner in this neighbourhood, she was permitted one day to penetrate so far into this gloomy recess.

Beyond this pillar, there is a steep ascent for near a quarter of a mile, which terminates in a hollow in the roof, called The Needle's-Eye, in which, when the guide places his candle, it looks like a star in the firmament. If a pistol be fired near the Queen's-Pillar, the report will be as loud as that of a cannon.

This part of the country is famed for many other stupendous caverns, and subterraneous passages in it's vicinity; but, when we are told, by travellers, of a cave in the Appennine-Mountains, near Florence, large enough to contain any army; and, when we know that there are many others in the Alps, and the hills of Dauphine, Savoy, and other parts of the world, it lessons our astonishment at these wonders of the Peak!

---

# REDCAR

AND

*Coatham,*

Two villages, in the northern extremity of Yorkshire, about half a mile distant from each other, and fourteen miles from Stokesley. The first contains about one hundred and twenty-six houses, and the latter about seventy.

The street, in each village, is covered with drifted sand, blown, by the north-west winds, from the shore. The roads here are very good, nor can any place boast a purer air.

The prospect, from Coatham, is remarkably fine; bounded, from east to west, by a range of hills; of which, the chief are Huncliff-Nab, Burley-Moor, Yerby-Bank, Esten-Nab, Barnaby-Moor, and Hambleton-Hills, to the Tees, about ten miles. The sea, on the north, forms the figure of a bow; and, the range of mountains, the string—The greatest breadth is about five miles.

There are four machines, for sea-bathing, at Coatham, and twelve, at Redcar. The price is about one shilling each time. There are, also, conveniences for warm bathing, at three shillings and sixpence each bath.

Here is a little modern Circulating-Library, and a small Theatre.

## THE SEA

Is an everlasting amusement here; parties of pleasure make excursions, for three or four hours, upon the water; sometimes to dine, or drink tea, at Seaton-Inn, six miles distant.



Trading vessels are generally in sight ; sometimes fifty sail may be counted in one view. The sands are extensive, whether at high or low water ; they are about eight miles long, and one wide.

The tide rises from nine to sixteen feet, and sometimes much higher. Sea-shells are common, but few of any value. Fish, of various sorts, are plentiful, consequently come at an easy price ; among others, excellent salmon, lobsters, crabs, shrimps, &c..

On this shore, near Huncliffe, are some rocks, to which the seals resort, in herds, to sleep and bask. On a rock, nearest the shore, one of them keeps watch, like a sentinel ; and, when any person comes near, it rolls itself into the water, giving notice to the rest to take care of themselves, by hurrying into the sea : when pursued at the ebb of tide, they often drive their pursuers away, by throwing sand or pebbles at them, with their hind feet.

About three miles from Redcar, is

## *Kirkleatham,*

The seat of the late sir Charles Turner, bart., situated in a rich and extensive vale.

The front of the house is one hundred and thirty-two feet in length, and sixty-five feet in depth. The portico is supported by Corinthian pillars, light and elegant. The dining and drawing rooms, as also the other apartments, are lofty and spacious, and handsomely finished; the chimney-pieces are of the best Siena marble, executed by *Wilton*; and the furniture of the whole, modern and elegant.

The gardens are extensive, and laid out with much taste. In the pleasure-grounds, is a beautiful temple of an octagonal form, adorned with paintings; and carved and gilded, in a superb style; whence there is a pleasing prospect, over a fine extensive vale, bounded by the sea, and the river Tees;

while the higher lands, in the county of Durham, fill the distant view.

Near the mansion, stands

## TURNER'S HOSPITAL,

A large and handsome building, enclosing three sides of a square, the fourth being ornamented with elegant iron gates and palisades; in the inner court, on a pedestal, is a statue, representing Justice, with the sword and balance.

This truly good and benevolent charity, was founded and endowed by sir William Turner, knight, in the year 1676, for the maintenance of forty poor people; viz., ten old men, and as many old women, ten boys, and ten girls, who are provided, in a comfortable manner, with all the necessaries of life; and the children, after receiving a liberal education, are bound out apprentices.

The time of admittance, for the old people, is at the age of sixty-three; and, the chil-

children are admitted between the ages of eight and eleven, and leave at sixteen.

## THE CHAPEL,

Thirty-five feet in length, and thirty-three feet broad, is finished in a superior style of elegance; the roof is arched in compartments, and supported by four light and handsome columns, of the ionic order; from the centre, hangs a large chandelier of burnished gold; and, over the altar, is a beautiful window of painted glass, esteemed one of the finest in the world, representing the offerings of the *magi*, at the birth of our Saviour.

On one side, is a full-length figure of John Turner, esquire, sergeant-at-law, in a scarlet robe; and, on the other, one of sir William Turner, the founder, in his robes, as lord-mayor of London, to which office he was several times chosen.

In a large handsome room, within the hospital, is

## THE LIBRARY,

Furnished with many valuable and scarce

books; together, with a number of natural and artificial curiosities.

The office of governor, and sole director of the hospital, descends to the possessor of Kirkleatham estate, for ever.



## *Skelton-Castle,*

About five miles from Redcar, the seat of John Wharton, esquire, was originally built by Robert de Bruss, a Norman baron, who accompanied William the conqueror to England. This nobleman, from whom some of the kings of Scotland, and the illustrious family of Bruce, earl of Ailesbury, are descended, was a person of such valor, and so much confided in by William, duke of Normandy, that he rewarded him with no less than forty-three lordships, in the east and west-ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the north-riding of that county; whereof the manor and castle of Skelton, were the capital of his barony. From the Bruces, this castle passed

through the families of Fauconberg, Neville, Conyers, and Trotter, to that of Wharton.

This mansion, which underwent a complete repair, in the year 1794, presents an elegant extended front, situated on the brink of a rivalet; which, by being collected into a reservoir, forms an extensive sheet of water. The interior is elegant and commodious, and consists of a suit of genteel apartments.



---

# GILSLAND

## Spa,

**EIGHTEEN** miles north-east of Carlisle. It consists of two large houses, for the accommodation of lodgers, and some smaller dwellings, situated in the midst of a wild romantic valley, called *The Vale of Irthing*, which here contracts itself into a deep glen.

## THE SPRING,

Which attracts the company to this sequestered spot, is near the upper house. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur; but, contrary to the general character of waters combined with the hepatic gas, extremely agreeable to the palate. It's effects, in cuta-

neous disorders, are powerfully good. At a small distance, on the moor, is a Chalybeate spring.

During six or eight weeks, in the autumn, the spa is enlivened with a great deal of company; who are well lodged and boarded, at very reasonable rates.

The contents of Gilsland waters were but little known, till they were analysed by the celebrated Dr. Garnett, of which the following were the result:—

### SULPHUROUS WATER.

One gallon of this water contains

|                                |           |              |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Muriat of soda, or common salt | - 4       | grains       |
| Sulphurated hydrogen gas       | - 17      | cubic inches |
| Azotic gas                     | - - - - - | 4 ditto      |
| Carbonic acid gas              | - - - - - | 4 ditto      |

### CHALYBEATE.

A wine gallon of this water contains

|                |           |    |        |
|----------------|-----------|----|--------|
| Of iron        | - - - - - | 2½ | grains |
| Muriat of soda | - - - - - | 3  | ditto  |



Carbonic acid gas - - - - - 14 cubic inches  
Azotic gas - - - - - 5 ditto



## *Naworth-Castle,*

Distant four miles, the baronial mansion of the lords of Gilsland.

### THE HALL

Is a noble old apartment, eighty feet long, and is certainly a grand specimen of the festal chamber of the days of chivalry. The ceiling is divided into a variety of wooden-panelled compartments, each containing the portraits of the Saxon, Norman, and other sovereigns of England, and their royal branches, to the union of the houses of York and Lancaster; shields and achievements emboss the intersections of the ribs. A large gallery appears, at one end of the room; over which, is seen the figure of a knight, in armor. There the minstrel, in days of yore,

*Poured forth his animating strains.*

Three miles from Gilsland, are the ruins of

## *Lanercost-Priory,*

An Augustine monastery; founded, in 1169, by Rob. de Vallibus; it's yearly revenues were, at the dissolution, valued at £77 : 7s : 11d.. It is surrounded, on all sides, by lofty hills.

Little of the monastery remains, though formerly it's buildings were extensive, and sufficiently magnificent to lodge king Edward I., who remained here some time, during a fit of illness, in one of his scotch expeditions.

Hence he sent commissioners to Berwick, to try some of Bruce's adherents, who had been taken and imprisoned there; the earl of Athol was executed; and, the countess of Buchan, who assisted at Bruce's coronation, was put into a wooden cage, eight feet square, and placed, as a ridiculous sight to the people, on the walls of Berwick castle.

## *Roman Wall ;*

The venerable remains of which, may be traced hence several miles. This vast work stretched across the kingdom, from ocean to ocean, a distance of nearly sixty-nine miles;\* constructed, by the Romans, to resist the incursions of the Picts.

The height cannot be ascertained, but it now appears, in some places, to be eight feet in thickness; it was strengthened with numerous towers, about one mile from each other, of hewn stones, sixty-six feet square, with intermediate small towers, each four yards square, to expedite communications along the whole length of the wall; in the course of which, were seventeen stations of Roman soldiers in garrison, to form, upon proper occasions, a respectable army, whose

---

\* From Boulness, on the western coast, to Wall-End, near Tyne-Mouth, on the east.

march, from one place to another, was accelerated by a military way, the compactness and strength of which, have enabled it to resist the elementary shocks of sixteen-hundred years.



---

# *HARTLEPOOL,*

**Is a very ancient corporate town, seated on a promontory, encompassed on all sides, by the sea, except the west.**

**King John granted this corporation a weekly market, on Wednesday; and annual fairs, for three days, on the feast of St. Lawrence, and two days following.**

**Few places, in this kingdom, will give the traveller so perfect an idea of the fortifications of former times, as Hartlepool; though now in decay.**

**A long-extended wall, strengthened by**

bastions at intervals, some rounded, others square; and the remains of sallyports, defended by turrets. The whole exhibiting a specimen of a strong and regular ancient fortification.

The town has, in modern times, lost much of it's importance and trade, which have been carried to other ports, lying upon the river Tyne, Were, and Tees, coals and lead being shipped there.

Here is now only one regular street; at the head of which, on elevated ground, stands the church.

Here has been, of late years, a great resort of company, in the bathing season; when the town is generally crowded, with families of consequence. The earl of Darlington has a commodious house here; besides which, here are a number of handsome houses. The corporation-hall, or mansion-house, is modern.

At a small distance from the church, and nearer the sea, stood a monastery of grey friars, of the order of saint Francis; which, at the

dissolution, was granted to John D'Oyley and John Scudamore.

On the south side of the town, and within a few yards of the water-gate, there is a

## CHALYBEATE SPRING,

Which is covered by the sea, every tide. A gallon yields one hundred and twenty grains of sediment; whereof two parts are nitre, and the rest limestone.

## THE PIER

Has been repaired, at sundry times, by generous donations; in memory of which, here are the following inscriptions:—

*“Lord Vane, by his generous subscription, first began to repair this pier, in the year 1721.”*

*“John Hedworth, esquire, mayor of this corporation, repaired twenty-eight yards of this pier.”*

*“Henry Lambton, mayor of this town, repaired twenty-five yards of this pier, anno 1729.”*

*John Hylton, esquire, mayor of this town, repaired eighteen yards of this pier, 1731."*

*"George Bowes, esquire, mayor of this town———" the rest is defaced.*

The coast, to the north of the town, for a short space, is very rocky ; and, the shore has long-extended shoals of sand, stretching out into the sea ; the rocks are excavated by the violence of the waves, and are formed into many caverns, grotesque arches, piazzas, and other excavations, so as to afford pleasant and romantic retreats, at low water.





---

# MATLOCK

LIES about twelve miles south-east of Buxton; it's romantic beauty, as well as the salutary springs, which enrich this sequestered spot, render it pleasing to the man of taste, as well as to the invalid—To the former, it presents nature in her wildest and most picturesque attire—To the latter, it furnishes gaiety, without dissipation; tranquillity, without gloom; while the philosopher will find a new source of gratification, in every object that surrounds him.

The distance, between the village of Matlock and the Bath, is little more than a mile; abounding with the most romantic scenery. In one place, the rock, from it's superior height and boldness, has acquired the name

of *Matlock-Great-Torr*. It is said, the perpendicular height has been taken, and found to be one hundred and twenty-three yards, which is ten yards more than the height of *St. Paul's Church*. Above half way up, it is covered with underwood, without any large trees; the upper part is perpendicular, and almost entirely bare, only here and there is a small tree, hanging out of a crevice. The river runs close at the foot; and, by the intervention of a ledge of stone, forms a considerable cascade.

The village, which constitutes what is denominated Matlock-Bath, consists principally of three inns, known by the names of the Old-Bath, the New-Bath, and the Hotel, and of two commodious lodging-houses, all situated on the south-east side of the Derwent; affording accommodation to about four hundred visitors; who live here, like one large family, at a moderate expence.

The roads, in the vicinity, are very good; and exercise, either on foot, in a carriage, or on horseback, is as pleasant as can be conceived.

The buildings, at Matlock, are elegantly constructed of stone; and, cleanliness and comfort pervade the whole.

Each of the inns furnishes excellent post-chaises and open carriages, and saddle-horses may generally be hired; for which, the goodness of the roads, and the many agreeable rides in the vicinity, offer a frequent inducement.

Matlock waters have been recommended in glandular affections, rheumatic, and consequent debility, in the early periods of consumption, scrophula, calculous complaints, cachexy, gout, diabetes, obstructions, biliary concretions, and disease in general, arising from relaxation.

In all such cases, they have been used with manifest advantage, when recourse has been had to them in time; but, it is to be lamented, that mineral waters, in general, are seldom resorted to, till medical aid has failed, and the patient is almost hopeless.

The usual times for bathing, and drinking

the waters, is before breakfast, or between breakfast and dinner; and, the Matlock season commences with April, and ends with October.

Those who drink the waters, should begin with a small quantity at first, and increase it gradually, according as their stomachs may be found to bear it: in this, however, they should be guided by the advice of the physician, and the nature of their disorder.

The romantic and sublime beauties of

## *Dovedale,*

Generally attract the attention of the company at Matlock. Not far within the dale, is that fatal eminence, between three and four hundred feet high, whence the reverend Mr. Langton, dean of Clogher, who rashly attempted to ascend it, on horseback, with a young lady behind him, was precipitated, and killed. His companion, Miss La Roche, escaped destruction, being caught, in her descent, by the hair, in a bramble-bush. The horse, likewise, was saved.

Proceeding onwards, you arrive at a grand arch, in a rock, called Reynard's-Hole; beyond which, is Reynard's-Hall and Kitchen. This station affords a beautiful and spacious view of the dale, with it's rocks and pendant woods; which, in some places, are seen rising up to the perpendicular height of thirty or forty yards, in the form of pyramids, or spires of churches, and entirely detached from the side of the vale. In other parts, they lean over the river, and seem to threaten immediate destruction to every one, who passes by them.

Middleton-Dale, Monsel-Dale, and Eyam-Dale, also respectively possess their appropriate beauties.



---

# *Scarborough,*

Two hundred and thirty-five miles distant from London, and forty from York: it is a very ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament.

Here is a market, on Thursday and Saturday; fairs, Holy-Thursday, and old Martinmas-day, chiefly for cattle. The number of houses, in 1802, were, one thousand six hundred and sixty-six, and that of the inhabitants, six thousand six hundred and eighty eight.

The situation of Scarborough is perfectly romantic; bending, in the form of a crescent, to the main ocean, of which you have almost an unbounded prospect from all parts, it be-

ing built on a steep rock, and the declivity of a lofty hill; on the top of which, stood a strong castle, founded, by William le Gross, in the reign of king Stephen, and repaired by Henry II. The situation is thus described by the reverend Mark Foster:—

“Nature here  
Exhausted all her powers. For site, she gave  
A mountain, neighbour to the moon; for walls,  
A pensile cliff, whence down the boldest eye  
With dizzy horror looks; for moat, the abyss  
Of boundless ocean, spiked with guardian rocks,  
Then decked the mountain's top, a spacious mead,  
With ever-verdant robes.

In ancient days, when Death observant heard  
The quivering bow-strings twang, from hence the sons  
Of chivalry, with clouds of shafts o'erwhelmed  
The war of proud besiegers.”

## THE CASTLE,

When entire, enclosed an area, within it's walls and out-works, of upwards of nineteen acres. Having stood the shocks of many sieges, and often changed it's masters, it was lastly invested, by the forces of the parliament, in the reign of Charles I., and defend-

ed, with great bravery, by sir Hugh Cholmley, till the fortifications were ruined, by incessant battering, the military stores nearly exhausted; and the soldiers, wearied out by unceasing fatigue, refused to defend the works: in which situation, sir Hugh, deprived of all hopes of relief, after having made a noble defence, for more than twelve months, surrendered, upon honorable terms, July 22, 1645; after which, by an order of parliament, the castle was to be continued a garrison, with one hundred men, and all necessary stores.

The right honorable lord Mulgrave is the present governor. The military establishment consists of a store-keeper, a barrack-master, a gunner, and a detachment of invalid artillery.

The waters of Scarborough spaw, are said to be nearly similar to those of Cheltenham, but the town has an advantage belonging to it's situation, which Cheltenham does not possess, that of it's having been long distinguished, as one of the most respectable sea-bathing places in Great-Britain.



The machines, for bathing, are about forty in number, they are well attended, and drawn into any depth the bathers choose. A boy generally drives the horse, and guides attend, when required, in the machines.

"Soft as the breath of May, the waves embrace  
Their lovely guests; who, 'mid the limpid depths  
Indulge awhile disporting. Thence they rise  
Invigorated; and direct their cheerful steps  
To the blest spaw, whose kindred stores, conjoin'd  
With ocean's healing virtues, vanquish soon  
Each dreaded malady!"

## THE SPA

Consists of two wells; the waters of which, brace and invigorate the stomach, are pleasant to the taste, create an appetite, and are peculiarly serviceable in nervous complaints.

The dose cannot be ascertained, but by trial; it is best to begin with a small glass, and repeat it every quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes, using some exercise between each, until some effect be produced.

A very neat and commodious suit of rooms, for warm sea-water bathing, hath been established on the cliff; and, also, a shower-bath, with every necessary accommodation.

The shore is a fine hard sand; and, during low water, is much frequented by the company, for walking or riding.

Here are two Circulating-Libraries, and a Coffee-House, where the papers may be read, for a very moderate subscription.

### **THE ASSEMBLY-ROOM**

Is open for dancing, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; the subscription, for the season, is one guinea; non-subscribers pay five shillings, each. Every gentleman, who dances, pays two shillings, for music; ladies or gentlemen, who drink tea, one shilling.

### **THE THEATRE**

At this place, is neat; and generally well-attended.

The principal lodging-houses are on the Cliff, Harding's-Walk, Newborough-Street, Long-Room-Street, Tanner-Street, and Queen-Street. There are, also, several boarding-houses, where persons may board and lodge, on reasonable terms.

Provisions, of all sorts, are plentiful here; and, particularly fish, which may be purchased very cheap, while still alive in the fishing boats; amongst which, are cod, haddock, ling, scate, halibut, codling, herrings, turbot, whiting, parrs, billits, cole-fish, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps.

Amongst the many places, in the neighbourhood, which attract the attention of strangers,

## *Hackness,*

The seat of lady Johnstone, situated in a retired valley, four miles from Scarborough, seems to have the preference. Here was formerly a CELL, belonging to Whitby-Abbey; which, at the dissolution, contained four monks, of the order of Benedictines.

The present very elegant mansion, was built by the late sir Richard Vanden Bempde Johnstone, baronet.

---

## *Filey,*

A small fishing town, about eight miles from Scarborough; situated on the banks of a noble bay, abounding with excellent fish and lobsters. The sands are very firm, and are bounded, on the north, by a remarkable ridge of rock, extending near half a mile into the sea, and distinguished by the name of Filey-Bridge.



---

## **SEATON-CARROWE,**

### **A Sea-bathing Place,**

**THREE** miles from Hartlepool; with very good accommodations. The sands are level for seven miles in length, and the prospects singularly beautiful, commanding Hartlepool, with the adjacent country, to the north; the Cleaveland coast, scattered over with villages, with the high lands and cliffs, rising sublimely on the horizon.

There are several moles and breast-works of earth, on Seaton moor, which are supposed to have been temporary works, to defend the entrance of the river Tees.

The remains of this village, which have hitherto escaped the encroachments of the ocean, consist of a green, enclosed on three

sides, with cottages, in the form of a square, and a row of houses, stretching to the southward along the very brink of the sea banks. There are no traces of the chapel which formerly stood here; and was dedicated to saint Thomas a Becket.

Seaton pasture, now known only by name, long since encroached upon, and covered by the ocean, grew timber of a large size. The whole shore, at low water, exhibits the stems of trees, washed up by the roots; preserved, to this day, by the moss-earth, in which they lie.

Here is one good inn, and a number of lodging-houses, with good accommodations, on moderate terms.

This village, of Seaton, was the estate of the family of Carrowe, so early as the time of Richard I.; when Peter Carrowe held his lordship of Seaton, of the crown, by the service of one knight's fee; which service he, and his heirs, were awarded from thenceforth, to render to the see of Durham.

---

# **ROUTES,**

## **FROM HARROGATE,**

*To the several*

**WATERING AND SEA-BATHING**

**Places,**

**DESCRIBED IN THIS BOOK.**



### **HARROGATE, TO BLACKPOOL.**

|                 | MILES. |                 | MILES. |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Skipton . . . . | 21—21  | Preston . . . . | 12—64  |
| Gisburn . . . . | 11—32  | Kirkham . . . . | 9—73   |
| Clitheroe . . . | 9—41   | Blackpool . . . | 11—84  |
| Blackburn . . . | 11—52  |                 |        |

---

### **HARROGATE, TO BRIDLINGTON-QUAY.**

|                 |       |                  |       |
|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| York . . . . .  | 20—20 | Sledmire . . .   | 12—44 |
| Garraby new-inn | 12—32 | Bridlington-Quay | 17—61 |

**HARROGATE, TO BUXTON.**

|                   | MILES. |                  | MILES. |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Harewood . . .    | 7—7    | Grindleford-     |        |
| Leeds . . . . .   | 8—15   | Bridge . .       | 10—56  |
| Wakefield . . .   | 8—23   | Tidswell . . . . | 7—63   |
| Barnsley . . . .  | 10—33  | Buxton . . . . . | 7—70   |
| Sheffield . . . . | 13—46  |                  |        |

**HARROGATE, TO REDCAR & COATHAM.**

|                 |       |                  |       |
|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| Ripon . . . . . | 11—11 | Redcar and Coat- |       |
| North-Allerton  | 17—28 | ham . . . .      | 14—53 |
| Stokesley . . . | 16—44 |                  |       |

**HARROGATE, TO GILSLAND.**

|                  |       |                  |        |
|------------------|-------|------------------|--------|
| Ripon . . . . .  | 11—11 | Appleby . .      | 18—70  |
| Oak-Tree inn .   | 9—20  | Penrith . . .    | 12—82  |
| Catterick-Bridge | 11—31 | Carlisle . . . . | 17—99  |
| Greta-Bridge .   | 13—44 | Gilsland . . .   | 13—112 |
| Bowes . . . . .  | 8—52  |                  |        |

**HARROGATE, TO HARTLEPOOL.**

|                 |       |                  |       |
|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| Borough-Bridge  | 10—10 | Yarm . . . . .   | 13—39 |
| Topcliffe . . . | 6—16  | Stockton . . . . | 4—43  |
| Barrowby . . .  | 10—26 | Hartlepool . .   | 12—55 |

Seaton-Carrow, three miles from Hartlepool.



---



---

## HARROGATE, TO MATLOCK.

|                   | MILES. |                  | MILES. |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Harewood . . . .  | 7—7    | Sheffield . . .  | 15—46  |
| Leeds . . . . .   | 8—15   | Chesterfield . . | 12—58  |
| Wakefield . . . . | 8—23   | Matlock . . . .  | 11—69  |
| Barnsley . . . .  | 10—33  |                  |        |

---

## HARROGATE, TO SCARBOROUGH.

|                |       |               |       |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| York . . . . . | 20—20 | Scarborough . | 22—60 |
| Malton . . . . | 18—38 |               |       |




---

*From Hargroves' Office, Knaresbrough.*

---

---

# INDEX.



|                               | <i>Page.</i> |                               | <i>Page.</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>BLACKPOOL</b> . . .        | 9            | <b>Kirkleatham</b> . . . . .  | 20           |
| <b>Bridlington</b> . . . . .  | 12           | <b>Lanercost-Priory</b> . . . | 37           |
| <b>Bridlington-Quay</b> . . . | 14           | <b>Matlock</b> . . . . .      | 44           |
| <b>Buxton</b> . . . . .       | 17           | <b>Naworth-Castle</b> . . .   | 38           |
| <b>Coatham</b> . . . . .      | 26           | <b>Pool's-Hole</b> . . . . .  | 24           |
| <b>Dovedale</b> . . . . .     | 47           | <b>Redcar</b> . . . . .       | 26           |
| <b>Elden-Hole</b> . . . . .   | 22           | <b>Roman Wall</b> . . . . .   | 38           |
| <b>Flambrough</b> . . . . .   | 15           | <b>Routes</b> . . . . .       | 58           |
| <b>Filey</b> . . . . .        | 55           | <b>Skelton-Castle</b> . . . . | 32           |
| <b>Gilsland</b> . . . . .     | 34           | <b>Scarborough</b> . . . . .  | 40           |
| <b>Hartlepool</b> . . . . .   | 40           | <b>Seaton-Carrowe</b> . . .   | 56           |
| <b>Hackness</b> . . . . .     | 54           |                               |              |









